

Some papers at the North
their readers to beware, and
would dissolve this glorious

of Freedom fight this question in the halls of Congress to go there; and if we wish to dissolve the Union then in all such utterances M."

TA KNOW NOTHING.

The State Council of the Pennsylvania was held at Reading. It was upon the adoption of the Philadelphia Platform, and prevailed. Three distinct reports from the Committee were first or majority resolutions.

We do not propose to interdict Slavery within the limits

shall be formed out of territory from which that institution has been excluded, presented as a ground as follows:

Slavery should not be introduced into the American Union, because that no such issue was raised within its principles and because the people are believed in and shall have freedom of opinion and expression on every other subject not induced within the designs of our Union. As the subject has been raised, the repeal of promises as an infraction of the Constitution, and that the efforts to that end should be continued, until the State which shall be formed out of territory from which that institution has been excluded, is admitted as a "Compromised" territory, and the Union on that basis in the platform adopted a convention.

It is taken on the third proposition, that a 1849 report, or first proposition, says 104, the Philadelphia against the compromise report, the 53.

Business of importance transacted was the passage of resolutions with almost entire unanimity.

A committee of thirteen he composed of the co-operation of all the members of the Union, and the principles and platform

of the State of Pennsylvania and Maryland; and that Convention was called to order by the President of the Convention, who, in his address, expressed his sincere concern measures to secure the Convention, called by the Union, of candidates for President, who are willing to support the Union, and to secure the success of the Union; the representatives to said Convention to be members of the National Congress.²⁷

The meeting was acted upon, ten and two of the Montgomery withdrew. The seceders, however, were not recognized, and a new State Council, to organize the Philadelphia Philadelphia Sun publishes the Seceders' Convention, as Council, Mr. Broome being the President.

It acquiesces in the twelfth edges subordination to the and repudiates the Other Con-

3:

at the minutes purporting to be of the State Council of the assembly, on calling, on disclose the fact of the secessionary organization of a large in attendance who have rep-

one year. When a Club of subscribers has

[illegible]

from New York generally con-
sidering the new prohibitory law in-
effective. It is possible that in
a few months to enforce the pro-
hibition which it took a quarter of a
century to establish.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

Sketch of the Political History of Europe,

FROM

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,

TILL

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER VIII.

In May, 1828, a war broke out between Russia and Turkey, which, on the part of the latter Power, was conducted with much spirit, and at first with more success than what might have been expected. The Russian Generals met with a most obstinate resistance, especially at the fortress Schumla, which was defended with so signal a valor that the Russian soldiers were induced to adopt the ridiculous opinion, that the Governor of that place was no other personage than Napoleon, who, they said, was not dead, but, having escaped from St. Helena, was now come to avenge the unfortunate campaign of 1812. Yes, the same story was circulated in a German pamphlet, the author of which pretended, conclusively, to have proved that the Governor of Schumla was really Napoleon himself. The heated imagination of the Russian soldiers here at least, and of the

In the external relations, there was also a more liberal tendency, and great rejoicing throughout Europe.

But this state of affairs lasted only to the 8th of August, in the same year, a complete change of Ministers took place, the resignation of Martignac and others, who were replaced by Prince de Mont, and others of the same class, belonging to the Reactionists.

The French looked upon this as a new declaration of war against Liberty. It was not, as has well been said, "a constitutional King of France," but "a King of emigrants in Coblenz," who surrounded himself with such counsellors.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, 2d, 1830, Charles X, in his speech from the throne, complained much of the spirit of discontent among the people, whose blameable designs intended to shake the authority of the Crown, and to destroy the surest guaranty for the liberties of the nation, and exhorted them to assist him in the measures he was about to adopt, in order to give security to the throne, and thus in the most efficacious manner to promote the welfare of the country.

But it was soon observed that the King was contrary to what was desired by the Chamber of Deputies. Hence, the Chamber prorogued both Chambers to the 15th of September; and then, on the 16th of the same month, the Chamber of Deputies, ordered the King to appoint a new one, and to convoke the Chamber of Deputies to meet on the 23d of